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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
7 AT SEATTLE

8 ALICIA SANCHEZ HOLIWELL,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 C. ANDY HIGGINS, *et al.*,

12 Defendants.  
13

CASE NO. 2:24-cv-00720-RSL

ORDER REFERRING MOTION FOR  
APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

14 This matter comes before the Court on plaintiff's "Application for Court-Appointed  
15 Counsel in Title VII Action." Dkt. # 45.  
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17 Generally, a person has no right to counsel in civil actions. *See Storseth v.*  
18 *Spellman*, 654 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981). However, a court may under  
19 "exceptional circumstances" appoint counsel for indigent civil litigants  
20 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). *Agyeman v. Corrs. Corp. of Am.*, 390  
21 F.3d 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004). When determining whether "exceptional  
22 circumstances" exist, a court must consider "the likelihood of success on the  
23 merits as well as the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims *pro se* in  
24 light of the complexity of the legal issues involved." *Weygandt v. Look*, 718  
F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983). Neither of these considerations is dispositive  
and instead must be viewed together. *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328,  
1331 (9th Cir. 1986).

1 *Palmer v. Valdez*, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009). In addition, the party seeking  
2 appointment of counsel must show indigency.

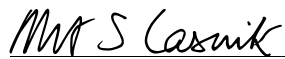
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4 Plaintiff has been granted *in forma pauperis* status (which the Court deems a  
5 sufficient showing of indigency) and asserts that she has contacted 18-20 private attorneys  
6 in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain representation.

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8 With regards to the merits of plaintiff's claims, her various complaints lack a  
9 straightforward narrative, bouncing between years and events in a way that makes it very  
10 difficult to infer necessary causal relationships. They also highlight statements and conduct  
11 that do not appear to pertain to any of the asserted claims and mention causes of action,  
12 such as violations of the Sherman Act and the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020, that  
13 appear to be implausible on the facts asserted. These shortcomings make it difficult to  
14 ascertain whether plaintiff's discrimination, retaliation, and RCW 49.76 claims, which  
15 form the heart of her complaints, have a reasonable chance of success. Some of these  
16 claims implicate important public policies of the State of Washington, however, and their  
17 elements and burdens of proof are not generally within a lay person's ken. It appears that  
18 plaintiff is having difficulty articulating valid claims without a lawyer's assistance.  
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21 This District has implemented a plan for court-appointed representation of civil  
22 rights litigants. Pursuant to Paragraph 2(c) of the Plan for *Pro Se* Litigant Representation  
23 in Civil Rights Actions (as amended, effective Jan. 1, 2024), the Court refers this matter to  
24 the *Pro Bono* Coordinator and the *Pro Bono* Screening Committee for further review to  
25 determine if *pro bono* counsel is warranted. *See* General Order 07-23 (attachment).  
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1 The Clerk of Court is directed to renote plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel on  
2 the Court's calendar for Friday, January 3, 2025, to give the Screening Committee time to  
3 make its recommendation.  
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6 Dated this 10th day of December, 2024.  
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9 Robert S. Lasnik  
10 United States District Judge  
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